Businces Notices.

Carl H. Schultz's distilled waters represent

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate the Nicaragua Canal bill was passed, the Anti-Scalping bill was taken up and made the unfinished business, and consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was begun, —— The House was not in

FOREIGN.-News from Manila via Hong Kong shows that the situation in the Philippines is practically unchanged: the Americans have not yet landed on Gulmaras Island, near Hollo; at Manila a conflict between American sentries and Filipinos was narrowly averted on January 13. — The German Foreign Office reiterated its intention to disayow any illegal excesses of the German Consul in Samoa. the German Consul in Samoa. Violent storms have swept over England and Wales again, causing floods and interrupting the Channel service. The Pope's health is completely restored. An official statement regarding the Danish expulsions was made in the Prussian Diet. —— Plans have been perfected for practice marches by the American troops throughout Havana Province.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Hay held conferences with the British and German Ambassadors in regard to the trouble in Samoa; it was announced that an amicable settlement would undoubtedly be reached. —— Further arrangements were made for the trial by court-martial mmilssary-Ceneral Eagan. The f of John Bursell Young took place ington. There were no new develo Washington. There were no new develop-ments in the Senatorial contest in the States in which Legislatures are balloting. — The State Board of Charities will oppose the bills introduced by Senator Coggeshall to restrict the power of the Board. — One man was killed and two were injured by the wreck of a passenger train on the Eric Railroad, near Great Bend, Penn. — The loss of the naphtha launch Paul Jones with five passengers, including three young women, and a crew of three on board, was confirmed; the possibility f finding a survivor was reported from New

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active.——There were rumors of a gigantic railroad combination giving the Vanderbilis a through transcontinental line to include the Chicago and Northwestern, the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line.——Governor Rooseveit held various conferences on legislative and political topics.——Prominent citizens of Mount Vernon, at a public meeting, decided to press impeachment charges against Mayor Fiske for his action relative to troiley franchises.——It was learned that a big "shake-up" was in preparation in the Police Department, about two hundred men being transferred from details to patrol duty.——General Leonard Wood failed for Cuba.——More Clearing House records were broken.——The record of sales for a Saturday half-holiday at the Stock Exchange was broken. CITY.-Stocks were strong and active Change was broken.
THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day

Threatening. The temperature yesterda; Highest, 42 degrees; lowest, 32; average, 37%.

TUNNEL FRANCHISES.

Senator Marshall's bill, intended to exempt from the twenty-five-year limit of the city charter the franchise sought by the Long Island Railroad Company for a tunnel under the East River, is one likely to awaken vociferous opposition from the professional enemies of soulless corporations. It by no means follows that there is not merit in the proposition. The provision setting bounds to the life of franchises is one of the most beneficent features of the charter. When corporations are allowed to make use of public property to carry on their business they should certainly do so under regulations safeguarding to the people the income belonging to the growing value of the privilege conferred and also the reversion of the property unencumbered after a reasonable time Public rights should not be indefinitely alien ated. Nevertheless, there may be exceptional cases where the charter rule would operate unreasonably and even make impossible improvements which would be of the greatest value to the city, and the projected Long Island tunnel appears to be one of them.

For years the people of Brooklyn have desired to rid themselves of the dangerous and unsightly surface tracks in Atlantic-ave. At the same time the Long Island Railroad has desired betfer access to Manhattan. Finally, a plan was made which seemed satisfactory to all parties. The level of the railroad tracks was to be changed and the line extended beyond the Flatbush-ave, station and through a tunnel under the East River. This scheme is one of the greatest utility. It would give the railroad a terminal in the heart of this city, but in doing so it would open a new and much-needed route to one of the most desirable suburban regions about the metropolis and provide another link between the two chief parts of the city for which there is such a demand that the city itself is preparing to spend large sums for several new bridges. Just as the plan seemed about to be put into execution the charter was passed with twenty-five-year franchise requirement, and immediately the scheme was suspended. The company said, with much plausibility, that It could not afford to spend the money to tunnel the East River only to surrender all rights in Its own railway terminals after twenty-five years. It neither wants to give up the tunnel which it pays for to the city without compensation or surrender it on a valuation and have somebody else become the owner of an essential part of its transportation system. Therefore it seeks to be freed from the charter re-

An under-water tunnel franchise differs in many respects from a street franchise. In the latter case a corporation acquires the right to use a public way. It is valuable to the corporation, because it is a public way filled with parks, those which are now open and those traffic. This traffic gives the road business, the public ownership of the street saves vast expense for rights of way even if such rights can be acquired over private property at any price. A tunnel under the harbor, however, uses nothing that the city has made. Its owner does not gain access to some stream of traffic created by others, or avoid paying for private lands by securing a public grant. The tunnel builder asks for use of unoccupied property under water, not because he wants the property, but because it is a barrier in his way. A tunnel uses up nothing of value to anybody else, but confers benefit in return for a mere permission to occupy space which is unappropriated, only dess than the sea and air. Therefore the city indignation and grief through the commu-

can afford to differentiate the corporation which would put millions into a work, asking in return only the permission to go where nobody else wants to go, from the corporation which makes a slight investment in comparison with the actual value of the public grant essential to its business. The value of the mere space in the streets given up to corporations is enormous, while the space under the river bottom is

worthless The franchise for a tunnel, of course, has value, for it enables a corporation to make money. Therefore it is proper that it should be paid for, and that there should be some limit to its life, for the doctrine that public rights in public property are inalienable should be upheld. But we may well consider if twenty-five years is not too short a period in the case of a tunnel. Many thoughtful men believed a longer term would be better in the case of street rallways when the charter was drawn, but there with such franchises which do not apply to a plan is not made an excuse for plunder. tunnel under an arm of the sea.

The details of Senator Marshall's bill do not appear to be such in all respects as to promote the city's welfare. The term for a tunnel franchise may reasonably be extended, but absolute alienation of city rights is of more than doubtful wisdom. Moreover, the bill seems to allow tunnels under the streets on the same terms, and might give up forever to a corporation our proposed rapid-transit system. That subject should not be dealt with indirectly, and the bill should be made to relate only to tunnels under the harbor. In spite of these features of the bill, the broad question of extension is one to be considered without prejudice springing from blind objection to anything resembling a public grant to a private corporation. The tunnel would be a splendid thing for New-York and all Long Island, and if it can be secured by concessions which involve no real sacrifice of the people's interests there seems to be no reason why the concessions should not be made. When it is toted that the alternative to the tunnel's construction is likely to be the running of some Long Island Railroad trains over the present crowded Bridge, thus adding to instead of relieving the present congestion, it becomes evident that the tunnel and its new route to Brooklyn is semething worth having.

THE POLICE.

It is understood that by order of the Police Board two hundred or more members of the force who have been in the enjoyment of what are called special details, including attendance in court and at Headquarters, are to be summarily converted into patrolmen for the better protection of the city. Such a loss of ease and dignity will naturally be severely felt, and it is not to be wondered at that intelligence of the impending calamity has produced an extremely painful impression among those who have reason to suppose that they are on the list. But the general public will be differently affected. The order is said to have been given in consequence of the discovery by the police authorities that the number of robberies has increased rapidly of late, and that New-York is altogether too attractive a resort for criminals. Wherefore many incumbents of soft places, whose principal occupation it has been to grow fat, must take to the streets and try to earn their pay. Any action on the part of the Police Board

which looks like an acknowledgment that it has not done its full duty hitherto, and which involves more or less disregard of "pulls," is grateful to the community, and is likely to receive at least as much approval as it deserves. We sincerely hope that this rather unexpected proceeding will produce good results, and shall be glad to take notice at any time of stronger evidence that the police authorities have become aware that a far higher standard of discipline and efficiency is urgently required in and essential qualifications for Statehood. their department. There is not a particle of doubt that a large part of the work which the protection, its advice and aid in the developpolice are bound to do is badly done. Proofs of | ment of native governments of their own, and the fact abound on every hand, and are con- its temporary or permanent guidance and tutestantly observed by all intelligent and watchful citizens. It may be that more patrolmen are needed, but there is little reason to believe that a mere increase in their number will have farreaching effects. The thing that is indispensable is a moral rehabilitation of the force, which has been demoralized by observation and experience of the ways approved and encouraged by a Tammany administration. The inferior men have quickly declined to their natural level. The superior men have in great measure failed to resist the tendency, seeing little or nothing to be gained by strict attention to duty. It is probable that many are actually afraid to do their best. The pestiferous workings of "in fluence" have been felt throughout the force for more than a year, and the blight has be

The fact that criminals are more numerous and bolder than they were is not chiefly due to a lack of patrolmen and a consequent multiplication of opportunities. Criminals have learned to stand less in awe of the police than they once did. That is the main trouble. They know even better than others that the quality of the force has deteriorated, that vigilance and energy and fidelity are at a discount. It is a miserable and dangerous condition of affairs, and it is not to be cured by the easy process of assigning two hundred or three hundred more men to outdoor work. A radically different spirit is imperatively needed, and, unhappily, there is no good reason to believe that a Tammany administration is either desirous or capable of applying that remedy.

EXTENDING SIXTH-AVE. A plan for the extension of Sixth-ave, to Canal-st, has been submitted to our local officials. It is true that the Borough of Manhattan has now upon its hands a number of spaclous improvements, which will require the use of many millions of dollars. Nevertheless, this Sixth-ave, scheme appeals especially to unselfish friends of the development of an important part of this island. It is asserted by those who favor this plan that the extension will not compel the tearing down of any great number of buildings, and that the improvement can be completed with a total outlay of less than \$500,000. Our taxpayers have had many unfortunate experiences concerning estimates for new parks and new thoroughfares. In few instances have such enterprises been put through except at a cost much greater than that which was outlined in advance. Moreover, tasks of this sort are usually delayed far beyond the dates named at the outset, and the compensation to Commissioners, to clerks, to everybody who can set up a claim on the treasury in such matters has usually mounted up to figures which the taxpayers study with sorrow. Give a little thought to the history of most of our which are under way! It would be difficult to find a case in which the work on parks has not been stretched out to an unreasonable extent and in which the money spent has not exceeded the sum which beforehand was declared to be sufficient.

Then there is the Elm-st, widening. What a mournful record of weary waiting, obstruction and extravagance appears in the archives! The most sanguine of optimists, the most cheerful of Mark Tapleys discoverable on Manhattan Island, cannot fail to lament when the facts about Elm-st, are brought to mind. The Elmst. Commission put in appalling bills, and made claims on the treasury which sent a thrill of

and fumbled and lingered, and the widening a serious, waste of money, if the enterprise Cromer has found so beneficial in Egypt-the could be taken up and carried out with careful regard to the public interests and with and without leaks, then the extension might be generally welcomed and approved. In the region which would be bettered there is now an uncomfortable congestion which ought to be of the British is criminal aggression, rank imrelieved, and the gain to the city would be substantial. No doubt the cost would be considerably increased if the matter should be deferred for several years, and the people would | But we doubt whether such considerations will he willing to enter upon the work at an early date, provided they could be convinced that there would be no indefensible excess of exwere strong reasons for a close restriction pense. Sixth-ave, should be extended if the

EXPANSION NOT ADMISSION.

The curious pretension is put forward by oppopents of the Peace Treaty that if the treaty is ratified the United States will be bound to hold the Philippines forever and to incorporate them into the Union as States. In support of this amazing theory it is recalled that the lands hitherto ceded to us by France, Spain, Mexico and Russia have thus been incorporated, and so, it is argued, must we deal with the Philippines and Porto Rico if we accept Spain's ces-

Well, in the first place, we have not invariably followed expansion with admission. A large part of the Mexican cession of fifty years ago is still out of the Union, and has no immediate prospect of getting into it. The whole of the Russian cession of thirty years ago is still out, and is likely to stay out for all time. That is to say, nearly one-third of all the land we have acquired by treaty is still outside the Union of States, and more than one-fifth of it is practically certain to stay out. So the alleged fact that is cited as the basis of the argument is not a fact at all. In the words of a

Your labor is lost, and your argument wrecked, If your major premise is incorrect.

We may go a step further, nowever, and say that even if all former acquisitions of territory, except Alaska, had been immediately admitted as States, and such admission had been made a fixed feature of our National policy, we should still be under not the slightest obligation to admit the Philippines, or even to retain them in our possession forever. It will not do to say that because we do a certain thing in one set of circumstances we are bound to do it again in another set of circumstances. The French, Spanish and Mexican cessions were of territory on this continent directly contiguous with our existing territory and absolutely certain to be speedily populated by our own people. But Alaska and these islands of the sea are not contiguous with the United States, and are certain never to be largely populated by the people of the United States. And that difference in condition makes all the difference in the world in our attitude toward them.

We assume that when Alaska was purchased it was generally taken for granted that it would, for the reasons we have stated, never be admitted to Statehood. We assume, with entire confidence, that such is the feeling and intention of the people of the United States to-day concerning the islands-Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Cuba-which we have either acquired or are about to acquire by cession, or have taken away from Spain. They can never become contiguous with our continental domain, and their population can never become homogeneous with our own. They can, therefore, never possess two of the most important

This Nation may extend to such lands its lage. It does not propose to ask them to comto its support and protection. It is quite able in dealing with them. It may hold them as Territories. It may protect them in semi-autonomy. It may in time set them up in entire independence. It may even dispose of its in terest in them to some other Power. To deny its freedom and its competence to do any of pecial care to choose for the work only men of these things is to deny that it is a sovereign

THE CONTROL OF THE SOUDAN. The British Government is proceeding with

the control of the Soudan in the same reasonable and straightforward manner that has been characteristic of it ever since it seriously undertook to redeem that region and to undo the results of Mr. Gladstone's deplorable policy of "scuttle." A fortnight ago, at Omdurman, Lord Cromer told the shelkhs and notables that henceforth they are to be governed by the Queen and the Khedive, that the sole representative of those sovereigns in the Soudan will be the Sirdar, that they must look to him for good government, and that no attempt will be made to govern the country from Cairo or London. That was plain and unmistakable Now comes the logical sequel. The convention which has just been mad

on Wednesday last, between the British and Egyptian governments provides that all the territories of the Egyptian Empire south of the twenty-second parallel shall be administered by a Governor-General appointed by the Khedive with the consent of the Queen. That means, practically, that he is to be of British appoint ment, holding his title nominally under the Khedive. He will be the absolute ruler, under the British Crown, of that region. Egyptian law is to be promulgated there without his sanction, and he is to report and to be responsible to the British Government through its agent at Cairo. The twentysecond parallel, which is the line of demarcation between the Soudan and Egypt in this convention, runs through Wady Halfa, and is the old line between Nubia and Egypt. The Governor of the Soudan will therefore bear sway over a territory extending from Wady Halfa, on the twenty-second parallel, to the borders of the Congo State and Uganda, on the fifth parallel, and-if, as is quite probable, the Sultanate of Wadai shall come under British protection-from the Red Sea and Abyssinia on the east to Lake Chad and British Nigeria on the west. Abutting upon Egypt, British East Africa and British Nigeria, it will make unbroken stretches of territory owned or controlled to Lagos or Bonny, on the South Atlantic, or from Mombasa to Bonny, without leaving British soil. That is a partitioning of the Dark Continent, indeed!

Lord Cromer's policy-for it is his policy-is tice. British arms have redeemed the Soudan ain rests responsibility for the future of the country. To leave it to local home rule would mean anarchy. To put it under Egyptian rule which so seriously hamper efforts at good government in that country, and to add to a task and a problem already too complicated. A separate government for the Soudan, therefore, is needed. It must be under British control to as-

well to have it nominally under the sovereignty | Orientalism whence it came. has been a mode, of inefficiency and misman- of the Khedive, in order to ingratiate the people. agement since the first brick was dislodged. Doubtless the latter end will be still further Were it possible to extend Sixth-ave, without served by the adoption of the policy which Lord use of as many natives and as few Europeans as possible in the Government offices. There is strict oversight; if, in other words, the whole every reason to expect that British rule will scheme could be handled in a businesslike way, | prove as beneficent in the Soudan as it has in Egypt, and in Egypt its beneficence has become one of the wonders of the world.

Of course, it may be objected that this action perialism, et cetera, and that it is a shameful thing to set up a government at Omdurman without a favorable plebiscitum in Dem Bekir. undo or defeat the convention which has been made, or will turn back the rising tide of civiltzation in the Dark Continent.

NO EIFFEL TOWER NEEDED.

The Eiffel Tower in Paris has been put to a curious but most practical use-namely, as a lookout from which to detect violations of the law against black smoke. Parts does not propose to live in a seaf of carbon and sulphur permeated with soot. Antifracite coal is not so readily obtained there as here, and smokeconsuming devices are no more perfect there than here. But the Government is in earnest in its effort to suppress and to prevent the smoke nuisance, and it is doing effective work in that direction. From the lofty summit of the Eiffel Tower an offending chimney can be instantly detected, miles away. And then we may be sure no excuses nor "pulls" avail to shield the lawbreaker or to prolong the offence. "They order this matter better in France."

The same evil exists here. But we need no Eiffel Tower to detect it. Without any such point of observation any citizen with eyes in his head can on any day see the law most openly and contemptuously violated. He can see it from the Bridge, from the elevated roads, from the windows of his home or office, or from the sidewalk of the street. We have repeatedly called attention to several gross offenders. One is at the foot of the Prospect Park Slope, Brooklyn. There is one big chimney, with several smaller ones clustered close by it. Day and night one or all may be seen sending out dense clouds of smoke as black as tar, visible miles away. Another is near Fulton Ferry, in Brooklyn. Its black cloud and choking fumes are offensively perceptible to the eyes and noses and lungs of all who cross the Brooklyn Bridge. And there are others, scattered all over that borough and the other boroughs of this me-

tropolis. The police see these things. The health offieers see them and know all about them. The public sees them, and knows the law is being violated in a flagrant and deflant manner. Everybody knows that one of the most detestable of nulsances is being imposed upon usa nuisance which is particularly unnecessary here, and which other cities less favorably sitmoney to get rid of. But this city is supinely permitting sordid greed and coarse contempt for decency to force such nulsance upon it without so much as raising a hand in self-defence. It is not the Eiffel Tower of Paris which we need. It is rather a tithe of the public spirit and respect for law and for the common weal which prevail in Paris. That is what New-York needs. If it had it there would not be a whiff of black smoke in all our air to-

A SUGGESTION TO MISSIONARIES.

The various missionary societies of the churches are just now deeply interested in the question of extending their operations in the new possessions of the United States. This is well. In doing so they will be not only following the commands of the Master, but they will also be promoting the highest interests of civilization. While the Government of the United States must adopt a neutral attitude toward to care for itself. And it will keep a free hand all religious bodies, it is indirectly benefited by the good work they do, and it extends over them all alike its strong and protecting arm.

But while it is the duty as well as the privllege of the missionary societies to send men into the new possessions, they should take esbroad and generous minds, able to take a comprehensive view of religion and civilization. It has frequently been noted in regard to missions in tropical countries that many sincere Christians at home seem quite as much shocked at the scanty garb of the natives as they are at the paucity of morals. Against any such local and parochial view of their duty as that the missionaries must be on their guard. It would be neither possible ror desirable to make over the Filipinos, for instance, so that they would be a social replica of Western or Anglo-Saxon civilization. In an address before a Congregational club in this city the other day the Rev. Douglas P. Birnie, a missionary in the Hawaiian Islands, sald: "The Hawaiians are ra-'cially children, gentle, kindly and easy-going. 'An Hawaiian wants to work five days and go "fishing the other two. And why shouldn't he? "There is no winter there, and he doesn't care

to accumulate money." What we should do with such peoples is to let them retain their own norm of civilization and their own social usages, except only in such particular points as they are opposed to good morals and the welfare of the community. So long as the demands of common decency are respected we have no right to tell the childlike peoples for whom we are to be responsible what clothes they shall wear or how they shall have them cut. We must be prepared to tolerate many ideals, customs and practices with which we as a race can have no liking or sympathy. That has been the course of Great Britain in India, and its success vindicates its practical wisdom. The British Government in that country strictly prohibits the suttee even, though it was a most sacred religious rite, because it militated against morals; but in a multitude of other matters it has allowed the natives to live their own life in their own way, and has even gone to the length of throwing the protection of British law around customs that must seem grotesquely absurd to the average Englishman.

The social atmosphere of a race, its way of looking out on the world its traditions in short, the complex web and woof of its lifecannot safely be disturbed. And though the teachings of Christianity are in many respects by Great Britain clear across the continent in so revolutionary, it has never tried to make two directions, so that one will be able to go over a race in that way. On the contrary, it from Alexandria, on the Mediterranean, to has allowed itself to be made over in all mat-Mombasa or Zanzibar, on the Indian Ocean, or | ters outside of fundamental doctrines. Beginning as a purely Oriental religion, clothed in Oriental forms and expressing itself according to the laws of Oriental perspective, it first Hellenized itself and then Romanized itself. By a still later development it became Protescommendable on the grounds of reason and jus- tant, in order the better to adapt itself to the thought of the Northern races. It is a far cry from a barbarous allen rule. Upon Great Brit- from the undoguastic religion of the first Apos tles to the doctrinal subtleties of the Westminster Catechism. But each type of Christianity met a need of the human mind, and if would be to impose upon it the capitulations | It would continue to grow it must in the same way make itself "all things to all men." As it made itself an Occidental religion in order to conquer the Western world, so, when it goes back to the East, or to the childlike races of

the South, it must divest itself of all its Occi-

nity. The contractors seem to have loitered, sure it stability, intelligence and strength. It is dentalism and bathe itself in the stream of

Croker again declares that "16 to 1" is a dead issue. Yes, and the dead has buried its dead, including a large share of the Democratic party.

The latest organized movement against the conclusion of peace with Spain appears to be conducted chiefly by men who are Americans only by adoption, and by those whose stock in trade it is to stir up ill-feeling between this country and that one with which its relations should be most intimate and cordial. They are natural marplots. But they will not prevail.

In retiring from political service, and that is what his resignation as a leader of the Liberal party amounts to, John Morley casts a gloomy horoscope for the future, and thinks the world is entering upon a season of undefined but wide and general calamities. But his forecast will be generally interpreted as the reflex of his own personal despondencies, and not as mirroring future events with any precision. He is an able man, but of what is to come he, knows no more than anybody else, and his interpretation of present signs differs from that of most of his contemporaries who are in any tolerable degree of health. Mr. Morley will now take up the gigantic work of reducing Mr. Gladstone's biogramistic spirit, qualities never claimed for that of

In the abolition of her Colonial Department Spain will get rid of that branch of her Government which has been least creditable to her, and which has been the chief seat of that corruption which has brought her whole system painfully near to ruin.

Edward Thimme, secretary of the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours, is authority for the statement that one hundred persons are killed in New-York every year because the overworked drug clerks put up prescriptions incorrectly. A had showing, my masters! Give them shorter hours by all means, with a copper-fastened statute to secure them. Else there is no end to their possible ravage and to the amplification of the tale of patients whom their medicines cause to "dilate with the wrong emotions."

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Julius E. Grammer, who succeeds Bishop Potter as the president of the American

Rear-Admiral Reveillers, of France, who recently said that the shore of Newfoundland is of no possible use to France, is a prolific writer on diverse subjects. Under the pseudonym of Paul Branda he published, so far back as 1868, a volume of sketches, entitled "En Mer. Souvenirs et Fantaisies." The part he took in ascending the rapids of the Mekong led to the publication of "The Upper Mekong," and his experiences of Barcelona in the nervous time of 1874 are recounted in "Ten Months of Anarchy." Under the same nom de guerre he has written sev-eral works on diverse political and philosophic questions, such as "The Rights of Man" and "A Constitutional Republic."

Professor J. B. Johnson, of Washington Univeruated than this are spending vast sums of sity, St. Louis, who has just been elected dean of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, is an engineer of the first rank and is president of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1878, and up to 1883 he was engaged as engineer on the United States Lake Survey. He is a member of many scientific societies, and is the author of a number of important scientific works.

In a letter which Robert Buchanan wrote the me a letter of yours, recalling to my mind the time torial room over the offices of The Literary Gazette,' in Catherine-st., Strand. You, fresh from zette.' In Catherine-st., Strand. You, fresh from college, were already a full-blown editor; I not long arrived from Scotland, was already a full-blown critic, receiving for my contributions to your journal the princely remuneration of (if I remember rightly) 7s do per column, quotations carefully deducted. That, sir, is a long time a.s. The dog who used to accompany you to the other is long since dead, and buried with him, I fear, lies much else in your life that was faithful, frisky and supremely hanny."

"The Baltimore Sun" says that the grave of bouquet will be lilies of the valley and orchis. Chief Justice John Marshall, in Shockoe Cemetery. Her cousin, Miss Georgia Gray, will attend her st Richmond, Va., is utterly neglected, and that a movement has been started to induce the State Legislature to take some action in the matter.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Senator Lodge is interesting his Boston friends in the restoration of Fancuil Hall, which has faller into so dilapidated a condition that a guard has been stationed on the second floor to warn visitors from weak spots in the flooring and to keep them from leaning against the rotten posts supporting the

Short, round and jolly, Bishop Johnson, of the Episcopal Church of Southern California, is a type of the well-nurtured prelate. He is esteemed a wit and a wonder by the families whose cordial hospitality he enjoys. He not only makes but takes jokes from the humblest of the clergy and the latty without in the least impairing his episcopal authority.

therity.

The Bishop's hostess in a Southern parish recently remarked that the reverend father in God looked better since he had come into the diocese.

"Yes," frankly acknowledged the Bishop, whose elevation to the episcopate was very gratifying to him, "the air of the see agrees with me."—(Los Angeles Times.

An important discovery has recently been made to the Vatican Library of a hitherto unknown manuscript of Galileo Galilei about the tides. is all in the handwriting of the great investigator, and at the end are the words. "Written in Rome, in the Medici Gardens, January 18, 1616." Galileo dediceted the treatise to his admirer and patron. Cardinel Orsino. The Pope has displayed great interest in the discovery, and is having the work published in a handsome volume at the expense of the Vatican. The discovery is considered more important since it shows an essential divergence in Gailleo's views on the subject of tides from those previously derived from his other

The principal of a boys' school wrote as follows to the editor of a magazine:
"I inclose a poem of mine, and trust it will find a place in your pages. I have what may be called a poetical school"—every scholar writes good verse."
The editor returned his poem, with this note:
"Dear Sir: Your poem is not available. Please let us see the good verse written by your scholars."
"Atlanta Constitution.

An English farm laborer recently went to a small

store kept by an old woman, and asked for "a pahnd o' bacon.' She produced the bacon and cut a piece off, but could not find the pound weight. "Oh, never mind t' pahnd weight," said he, "Ma

fist just weighs a pahnd, so put ther bacon I' t' scales." The woman confidently placed the bacon into one side of the scales, while the man put his fist into the other side, and, of course, took good care to

have good weight. While the woman was wrapping the bacon up the pound-weight was found, and, on seeing it, the man said: "Nah, you see if my fist don't just weigh a

The pound weight was accordingly put into one scale and the man's fist into the other, this time only just to balance.

"Wha, I niver seed aught so near afore! Here's a red herrin' for thee honesty, ma lad!"

The old woman, on seeing this, said

More Fact Than Fiction.—Miss Worth—It's con-sidered impolite to give jeweiry to a girl to whom you're not engaged.

Mr Strong—By whom?
Miss Worth—Hy all the other girls.—(The Jewel-lers' Weekly.

Iowa College, at Grinnell, is in a state of turmoil over Professor George D. Herron, who holds the chair of Applied Christianity. A number of the trustees are opposed to his continuance in his place, because they consider his teachings unsound, visionary and pernicious, and because the institution is losing friends, students and endowments in con-sequence of the aforesaid teachings.

The Exception to the Rule.—Haisted—Queer thing happened over on the West Side last night. Wabash—What was it? Haisted—A young man playfully snapped an unloaded pistol at his sweetheart, and—Wabash—And the funeral takes place to-morrow, of course? Haisted—No; that's where the queer part comes in. The weapon failed to go oft.—(Chicago News.)

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY

Several private dances, teas, receptions and de-Several private out number, six opera nights interest almost without number, six opera nights interest almost week, and say, the median. wiched in among these were the meetings of se, wiched in among the eral dancing classes, and two entertainments at the Waldorf-Astoria, one for the benefit of the Society of Decorative Art and the other in aid or Society of Decorative Art and St. Vincent's Hospital. Besides there were the St. Vincent's roundings in town. On Tuesday afternoon Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church a Fourth-ave, and Twenty-first-st., was crowded to the doors with the friends of Miss Elizabeth Tompkins King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Also King, and J. Edward Davis, a son of Mr. and Mr. Joshua W. Duvis, whose marriage was celebrated at 3 o'clock. There was no great display a flowers, merely a few palms and growing plants and still the rather gloomy chancel appears bright and attractive. The bride in her robe a white satin, embellished with some rare old lace white astin, could be and happy as she left the church leaning on the arm of the bridegroom He reception at the home East Twenty-first-st, members of the two friends. Some of the John Clarkson Jay, King, Mr. and Mrs. 6 Mrs. Anson Phylps 8 ing Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue
rs. Anson Philps Stokes, 1
r. and Mrs. Edward King, 5
Huntington, the Misses
rs. H. Le Roy Edgar, Mr.
rrie, Mr. and Mrs. Allison
d Mrs. John Thorne, Mr.
illatin, Mr. and Mrs. Ford
nily Delafield, Mr. and Mrs.
ss. Hoppin, Miss Clarkson.

Edgar Clerke, a daughter of the late William E lerke, to William Macneven Purdy, in the Church of the Incarnation, at noon, of Miss Henrietta L. Aliis, the only daughter of Mrs. C. E. Allis, p. Albert Washburn Kelsey, of Philadelphia, at the home of the bride's mother, No. 28 Fifth-ave, of Miss Harriet M. Shelton, daughter of Dr. and Mr. George Shelton, to Dr. Frederic Kellogg Hollier Stone, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Charles Francis Stone, to Paul C. Oscanyan, in All Souls Un tarian Church, and of Miss Julia Post Hart daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Hard, to At gustine Jacquelin Smith, in St. Bartholomers, Church. The last-named wedding was one of the most interesting and noteworthy of the day. St Bartholomew's Church seemed scatcely large enough to accommodate all the friends of the young couple, who certainly looked happy, as will they might, for each was most generous remembered by relatives and friends, the woding offs numbering several hundred. The betal a large star scarfpins of diamonds and lade. Mrs. Hard, who assisted at the reception, which was held at be home in Park-ave, wore a rich gown of black velvet, trimmed with point lace. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, whose home will be with the former's mother in East Sixteenth-st, near Fifth-ave, will sail for Europe on Saturday next. They intend to spond the rest of the winter in Italy and France.

neluding that of Miss Mabel Huntington a daugh ter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, of Na 49 East Twentieth-st., to the Rev. Alexander Wil-fam Bostwick, an assistant at Calvary Church, Fourth-ave, and Twenty-first-st. No date has been set for the wedding.

The engagement was also announced of Min Alice Gillet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Gille, of No. 13 East Twenty-fourth-st., to Heary & Ransom, of Albany.

Another engagement was that of Miss Hele

A pretty wedding on Wednesday will be that of Miss Ella Augusta Williamson, niece of Mr. and Mrs. William Steele Gray, to Albert Landon Rickardson, of this city. The ceremony will be per-formed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Lenox-ave, and One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st, by the assistant teter, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Griswold Cummins, it The bride will be in a gown of white satin trin sprays of orange blossoms, and her vell of talls will be held by a wreath woven of the same flower. Her maid of honor, and will wear a gown of pink mou-seline de sole covered with rows of baby ribbon, and a hat made of the same material. Her bouquet will a hat made of the same mater be pink bridesmaid's roses. I will be Miss Mary Reynolds Taylor, Miss Kathryn Hasorou cock, Miss Helen Weeks and man, will wear costumes of blight shade of cream color and They will wear large shapherd yet trimmed with ostrich plu quets of pink bridesmaid's ro Mr. Richardson will have his ardson as his best man, and to act as ushers. The cl followed by a reception at uncle, at No. 8 West (

The marriage of Miss Edith Moster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moster, to Joe F. Feder, will take place on Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, No. 119 West, Eighty-fifthst, and will be attended only by the immediate resand will be attended only by the immediate re-tives of the couple. A large reception will follow the ceremony. Miss Moster will wear a Marie At-toinette gown of white soin artistically embroid-dered in pearls, representing doves and bowknots, with a transparent yoke of large and chiffon. The bridgeroom, who is a son of Gustave Feder, a re-tired merchant of Cincinnati, will have his broker, Julius Feder, a Harvard law student, as best man-

Miss Madeline Foote will be married to George A Huhn, Jr., of Philadelphia, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth-ave, and Forty-fith-st, on Wednesday afternoon. A reception will follow at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The wedding of Mrs. Henry Milton Bequa Pa daughter of the late Isaac Sheldon, of Na I West Fiftleth-st., to Dr. John Cameron Anderson of this Fiftleth-st., to Dr. John Cameron Anderson of this city, will be celebrated in St. Bartholomer's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison-ave, and Forty-fourth-st., on Thursday next. As the bride's family is in deep mourning, only the immediate relatives of the couple will be present. The rectof, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, will perform the ceremony, which will not be followed by a recognit. The bride will be unattended. Dr. Kenneth E. Kellogg will be Dr. Anderson's best man.

eight was a pretty affair. The coullon was let by Russell Landale and the favors were handsons trinkets. Some of those present were Miss Helst M. Peabody, the Misses Delaneld, Miss Mary Ist. Miss Josephine Ogden, Miss Marion Lowe, Miss Cares, Peab Miss Josephine Ogden, Miss Marton Lowe, Miss Grace Parker, Miss Harriet Fellowes, Miss Caberine Lapslev, Miss May Riker, Miss Louise Galatin, Miss May Lowe, Miss Eleanor Russell, Mis Josephine Roe, Miss Grace Henop, Miss Marguerte Chapin, Miss Sands Miss Ethel Stebbins, Miss Frances Pell, the Misses De Pevster, Alexander M. Hadden, Gustav Schwab, ir, Henry Lewis Mertis, T. Bache Bleecker, Douglas Bushnell, Henry Ratcheller, Lawrence Atterbury, Charles D. Careland, James Brookfield, Wyllys P. Haster, Beverley Hogert and Edward H. Childs, The next of the Fortnightly dances will take place on January E.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes's dinner-dance for young people, at her home, No. 23 Madison-ave. on Thursday night, was an extremely pretty tertainment. Thirty voung people dired at a number of small tables, and about forty came in about 3 o'clock for the cotilion. This was led by Alexander M. Hadden, who had Miss Caroline Pheips Stokes

The dinner-dance given by Mr and Mrs. William D. Sloane in the art gallery of the deorge W. Vanderbilt house, at Fifth-ave, and Fifty-first-si, of Friday night, was a more elaborate entertainment, and was attended by more than two hundred and was attended by more than two hundred guests, some of whom had dired at the boss of guests, some of whom had dired at the boss of guests, some of whom had dired at the boss of guests, some of whom had dired at the boss of guests, some of whom had dired at the boss of guests, some of whom had dired at the boss of the favors were extremely handsome.

To-morrow night Dr. and Mrs. John Clarkson Jay will give a dance at Delmonico's in honor of their daughter, Miss Edith Jay, Alexander M. Hadden will manage the cotilion, in which prob-ably sixty couples will take part. Another of the Monday Cotilions will also be given at Delmonico's to-morrow night.

On Wednesday night the third of the Wednesday Cotilions will take place at Sherry's. As at the former dances. Mrs. Algernon S. Suilivan. assisted by several other patronesses, will receive the guests, and Heth Lorton, James L. Johnson. George H. Sullivan and a number of the members of the Board of Governors will act as excerts for such guests as come unattended. The cotillon